FIRST EDITION

GEN. SHERIDAN'S REPORT.

Changes in the Pitth Military District-The United States and the Late Revolution in Mexico-Able Defense of the General Against Rebel Aspersions, Etc. Etc.

The following is the report of Major-General P. H. Sheridan's operations in the Fifth Military District, which, not having been received until after the preparation of General Grant's annual report, was not embodied in it, and has not heretofore been published in full:-

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK, NOV. 21, 1867.—General:—I have the honor to make the following report of operations within my command from November 14, 1866, to September 9,

During the fall of 1866 and winter of 1866 and 1867, the regular troops in the Department of the Gulf, which embraced within its limits the States of Louisiana, Florida, and Texas, re-mained, as a general thing, at the stations designated in my previous reports. The musdesignated in my previous reports. The muster-out of the volunteer forces was continued, and reduction and economy in the quarter-masters' and commissary departments rigidly enforced. Operations were commenced by the quart rmasters' department on the frontier posts in Texas early in the spring, at or in the vicinity of the following designated points:—Buffelo Springs, Belknap, Chadbourne, Camp Stockton, Fort Davis, Loredo, Brownsville, and Brazos Sautlago.

Brazos Santiago.
Brevet Major-General George W. Getty, who had succeeded Major-General H. G. Wright in command of the district of Texas, was, by promotion and the natural military changes, suc-oceded by Brevet Major-General S. P. Heintzel-man, and he by Brevet Major-General Charles Griffin. Brevet Major-General A. Baird was Griffin. Brevet Major-General A. Baird was succeeded by Brevet Major-General Joseph A. Mower, in command of the district of Louisiana, and Major-General J. G. Foster by Colonel Sprague in the district of Florida. Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds also succeeded Brevet. Brigadier-General Brown in command of the sub-district of the Rio Grande.

work was commenced on the posts above named in the early spring, and vigorously prosecuted until the rigid quarantine established against the anticipated spread of the yellow fever materially retarded the work of putting the soldiers on the frontier under shelter until late in the ensuing fall. No changes of troops occurred in the districts of Louisiana and Florida, except such as were incidental to the preservation of order and the execution of the rida, except such as were incidental to the pre-servation of order and the execution of the laws under the Civil Rights bill. A few Indian depredations occurred on the frontier of Texas, arising principally from the adventurous char-acter of the extreme frontier settlers, who, pushing out towards the Indian territory, thereby incurred the risk, of coming in contact with hostile Indians; for there were no treaties with the Indians as far as the Texan border was concerned, and the extreme line of frontier settlements was regarded as the "dead line," below which if an Indian came he was killed if overtaken, and above which white men were treated in the same manner by the In-

lans. In consequence of the struggles in the Re-In consequence of the struggles in the Republic of Mexico to drive out the invaders, the Rio Grande frontier gave me much anxiety. It was impossible to prevent the soldiers and Union people upon the border from expressing an open sympathy with the Liberal cause; therefore it was exceedingly difficult to maintain strict neutrality, and on one or two occasions violations occurred which were not particularly and on the party and ticularly objectionable to the Liberal party, and were without difficulty reconciled. I had also some trouble in breaking up the

the part of Rebei adventurers, who had founded there the nucleus of an American Maximilian party in Mexico, to which they invited all dis-contented and unrepentant Rebels in the Southern States. By preventing the embarka-tion of this class of malcontent emigrants at Orleans, the Cordova scheme proved a

The condition of civil affairs in Louisiana, Florida, and Texas, from September 30, 1865, to March 2, 1867, remained nearly the same as for the year previous, and heretofore reported. There was, however, some improvement in the tone of the public in reference to the rights and privileges of freedmen, but many outrages and murders were committed in Louisiana and Texas, which it was impossible for the military to reach, and which were neglected by the civil authorities, and even in some instances the perpetrators of these outrages justified by the form of a trial. On the 2d day of March, 1867, the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebei States" more efficient government of the Rebel States" became a law, under the provisions of which the States of Louisiana and Texas were constituted the Fifth Military District, and by direction of the President of the United States I was assigned to the said district in General Orders No. 10, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's office, March 11, 1867. Assuming command of the Fifth Military District on the 19th day of March, 1867, I found upon examining the law that I was required "to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals."

To accomplish this purpose, and to reorganize hese two States as loyal to the Government, I had a small military force and the authority vesied in me by law. I found upon a close ex-amination of the existing civil governments of those two States that nearly every civil func-tionary, from the Governor down, had been soldiers or aiders and abettors in the Rebellion, and that in nearly all cases they had been elected on Confederate grounds, and solely for services rendered in their attempts to destroy the General Government. In fact, many, if not all, had advertised when they were candi not all, had advertised when they were candidates their services in this respect as a meritorious appeal for votes. I found, also, that they were nearly all disfranchised by the law, and were substantially aliens. It is scarcely necessary to state that, from this condition of affairs, nearly every civil officer within my command was either openly or secretly opposed to the law and to myself, as the authority held responsible by the order of the Executive of the nation for its faithful execution. It was a difficult situation in which to be placed, rendered cult situation in which to be placed, rendered atill more so by the apparently open sympathy of the President with the functionaries above

of the President with the functionaries above alluded to. I make this remark, not as a charge, but simply as an explanation. To have attempted "teprotect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals," and reorganize these states against all this power and influence, in accordance with the intentions of the framers of the law, without exercising the right of removal, was simply absurd.

It would have taken years for military commissions to have tried these cases of violations of the law alone that would have occurred in exact registration of the legal voters of the States. There was only one sensible course to pursue, and that was to remove every civil officer who did not faithfully execute the law, or who put any impediment in the way of its execution—and this course was adopted. In pursuance of the same, I decided to use the authority vested in me as leniently as possible; to almost allow myself to be forced to the wall by thority vested in me as leniently as possible; to almost allow myself to be forced to the wall by open overt acts before action was taken; and in open overt acts before action was taken; and in every order issued the cause of removal was specified. I had no desire to oppress, and did not oppress. I only wished to give security to all good citizens, and did so; and insecurity to all office-holders who falled to carry out the law, or who put impediments in the way of reconstruction.

law, or who put impediments in the way of reconstruction.

I have been charged by the highest authority
in the nation with being tyrannical and a partisan, and I am not afraid to say, when such
charges are made against me, that I feel in my
heart they are untruthful. In all my dealings
with the people of Louisiana and Texas I was
governed by honor, justice, and truth; no political influences or interests were allowed to control my actions. I carried out the law with
satisfaction to all except those whom it disfranchised, and a set of dishonest political
tricksters whom I had previously denounced,
and who sought to make use of the law to
obtain place and position; and the whole system

of reconstruction was faithfully and success(ully pushed orward to near its completion,
with energy and economy, until the lat of September, 1867, when T received General Orders
No. 81, dated headquarters of the army, Adjutent-General's office, Washington, August 27,
1867, relieving me from the command of the
Fifth Military District, and assigning me to the
Department of the Missouri.
In conclusion, I take the greatest pleasure in
reporting to the General-in-Chief the cheeriul
and able manner in which all the officers of
my command performed their difficult and re-

my command performed their difficult and responsible duties.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, P. H. Sherridan, Major-General, Brevet Major-General John A. Rawlins, Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

LATEST BY THE GUBA CABLE.

ST. THOMAS.

The Island to be Transferred on New Year's Day - Demolition of Unsafe Buildings-Divers at Work on the Wrecks.

HAVARA, Dec. 17 .- Our latest advices from St. Thomas are to the 7th instant. The ceremony of transferring the island to the authorities of the United States will probably take place on New Year's day, although that day is not as yet officially designated.

The Government architect is busy examining all the edifices that were shaken by the late earthquakes. He has ordered the demolition of all that he considered in any way dangerous. Among these are the offices of the British Mail Company, the Post Office, Lloyd's, Darman's Hotel, the stores of H. Jardeman, Newton, Morrison and Morra Caume.

rison, and Mora Campo.

Up to Dec. 7 the number of shocks felt was five bundred. Divers are busily engaged raising the cargo of the British steamer Columbia, sank in the gale of Oct. 29. They bring up daily about two hundred packages of merchandise. Business continues now uninterrupted, and the failures have ceased. Rents, however, are enor-

ST. DOMINGO. A French Loau-Government Paper Re-

fused by Merchants. HAVANA, Dec. 17.—The latest intelligence from St. Domingo confirms the report that the loan of ten millions of france had been realized in Paris for account of the republic. The mer-chants in St. Domingo, bowever, are refusing to receive Government paper currency, and some have been fined for so doing in the sum of

THE TENEMENT HOUSE HORROR.

Death of Two Other Victims-Funeral of the Murphy Family-Condition of the Survivors-The Fire Marshal's Investigation.

Two other victims of the tenement house tragedy have succumbed to their injuries. Mrs. Rosanna Mucphy, who had lingered in a state of unconsciousness from the moment of her admission to the hospital, expired at a late hour on Monday night. Happily for her she had not returned to the use of her faculties at the last moment, and death supervened while she was still insensible of her sufferings.

Her husband, Patrick Murphy, is doing well, although his injuries are of a serious nature and may protract his sojourn in the hospital, and Cornelius O'Meara died at Bellevue yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Julia Kelly, who jumped from the third story window is lying in a celling. the third story window, is lying in a critical state at the hospital. Her spine was seriously injured by the shock of her descent. Mary Anne Garvey, the httle girl, has nearly recovered, and

will be out of the hospital in a few days.

The funeral of the Murphy lamily took place yesterday atternoon. It was a melancholy sight when the solemn procession moved off with the remains of the mother and her three children. The funeral of the O'Meara family takes place to-day, when a mother and her three daughters will receive this last tribute of respect The male heads of each of the two bereaved families still lie in the wards of the hospital and in the one case it is only too probable that he is soon to follow, if not accompany, the remains of his wife and children.

The crowd continued all day yesterday, both at the hospital and at the house. At the former place hundreds of young girls, the shopmates and acquaintances of the dead girls, took a last look at the bodies, and at the former an incessant throng continued, as if unable to feast their eyes with the sight of the spot made memorable by so sad a catastrophe.

The prisoner, Maximilian Miller, still remains in confinement at the Twenty-first Precinct Station House, whither he has been committed by a warrant from Coroner Wildey. He is not to communicate with visitors.

Mr. Hoffmau, the owner of the house, in reference to questions put to him yesterday by Captain Allaire, said that Miller had not been doing a good business, that his neighbors had to buy of him, and that he had trying to sell out the place. The Fire Marshal in search of any facts that may tend to throw light upon the origin of the fire, but his efforts so far have not been very satisfactory. He will, however, develop what information he has before the Coroner's jury, who meet for the nquest to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, in the

As this terrible disaster has given rise to conside rable discussion as to where the responsibility of a want of fire-escapes in the building should be placed, it may not be out of place to quote the law on the subject.

In the "Act for the regulation of tenement and lodging-houses in the cities of New York and Brooklyn," passed May 14, 1867, section 3 reads as follows:-

Every such house shall be provided with a proper fire-escape, or means of escape in case of fire, to be approved in New York by the Inspector of Paulic Buildings and in Brooklyn by the Assistant Sail-tary Superintendent of the Metropolitan Board of Health." "Every such house shall be provided with a pro-

It will be seen that the law is very expressive in its terms, and does not leave the construction in tenement houses of fire-escapes at the option of the inspector, but says they "shall be pro-

It has often been contended that the law applies only to such buildings as were constructed after the law was passed. The first section of the same law already quoted from

makes this question clear:— "Section 1. From and after the ist day of July, 1967, no house, building, or portion thereof, in the cities of New York and Brooklyn shall be used occupied, lensed, or rented for a tenement and lodging-house, unless the same conforms, in its construction and appurtenances, to the requirements of this act."

It is to be regretted that at times the Board of Health Inspectors, in their sanitary reports, do not always agree with the sub-inspector of public buildings; otherwise speaking, it has often happened that when an inspector of Board of Health has officially informed Board that a certain house had no fire-escape, and the Board referred the matter to the In-spector of Public Buildings, it is alleged that no notice was taken of the subject whatever .-

N. Y. Herald.

M. Bosco, the well-known conjurer, spent the winter of 1858-59 in Berlin, and was one day summoned to appear at the Palace, in order to exhibit his art before the King, at that time Prince Regent, and the court. Among other apparatus he had a terrestrial globe, upon which Prussis was made to appear extremely small. Bosco advanced to the Prince, who was sitting on an arm-chair in the front row, and asked him to take the globe in his hands. The Prince did so, when, to his astonishment, the formerly little Prussia began to assume much larger dimensions. "Your Royal Highness per-ceives," said Bosco, "how Prussia will become aggrandized under your hands." The trick was loudly applauded at the time, but little did the spectators imagine that what was intended as a courily jest was destined to become political carnest within seven years from that time,

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Senate Finance Committee's Report -The Argument for the New Issue of

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- The following is substantially the important report made by the Senate Finance Committee to-day on the financial situation and in explanation and support of its sill to fand the debt of the Gevernment:-

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the public debt and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Secretary of the President's Message as relates to the public debt and the report of the Secretary of the President of the Secretary of the President of the President of the Secretary of the Secretary

Sonds; Second—The taxasion, State and national, of public securities; and Taird—The redemption and conversion of United States notes or legal-tender currency.

Before examining the several provisions of the bill, your Committee beg leave to state the present condition of the public debt. It consists of numerous forms of public securities, nearly all of which grew out of the urgent necessities of the late war. The calls for money to maintain the army and navy were so imperative that many different forms of loans were resorted to, and, as a means to enable the Government to reach the resources of the people, a currency was improvised. This currency now forms a part of the public debt, and, being a legal-ten-ter-in the payment of debts, is in the nature of a compulsory loas without interest.

It has proved so convenient a currency that, saide from the advantage the Government derives from it by the saving of interest, it has been, and now is of great importance in promoting enterprise, and the exchange of domestic products. It only remains either by reducing the amount, or by other means of increasing its value to the standard of gold, to make it not only the most favorable form of ioan, but the best currency devised. During the war the debt could only be contracted at a high rate of interest; but the necessity of funding the public debt as soon as the war closed into one loan at as low rate of interest as possible, has been converted, or are convertible, two chief difficulties that were presented a year ago are removed. A portion of the debt may be dismissed from view. The bonds commonly knewn as the long bonds of ISS, \$253,6500, were negotiated on the gold basis, and are neither redeemable nor payable until itse. The Ten-forty bonds, \$198,845.390, also, are neither payable or redeemable until 1874, and both principal and interest are bayable in gold. The amailer items of debt, amounting to \$17,600,000, will be Epsid from the finds on hand, or current complication. This leaves the Five-twenty bonds include and in

blish.

It is said that the agent employed by the Secretary did in his advertisement, affirm that the principal

blish.

It is said that the agent employed by the Secretary did in his advertisement, affirm that the principal and interest was payable in coin; that this construction was acquiesed in by Congress, and induced thousands to take these bonds who would not otherwise have done so. To this it is replied that such a promise is not in accordance with the plain language of the law, and is not a binding construction of the law. No quote the agent supposed that before the five years expired, specie payments would be resumed. No one supposed that two years after the war was over green-backs would still be depreciated. The advertisement was a supposition of a state of facts to occur five years afterwards rather than a legal construction of a public law accessible to all men. And it is contended that, conceding that the agents of the Government construed the law as binding the United States to pay the principal of this debt in coin, yet that this construction was not so generally acquiesced in and adopted by both parties to the contract as to create a moral obligation which the United States is bound to execute to preserve its faith. Is it true that this construction was so generally acquiesced in and adopted by both parties to the contract as to create a moral obligation which the United States is bound to execute to preserve its faith. Is it true that this construction was so generally admitted as to make it a part of the contract? Congress uniformly refused to declare this construction as to the Five-twenty bonds, but did so as to the Ten-forty bonds. And it is a further and very significant fact that every State in the Union, with, perhaps, the exception of Massachusetts, but a different construction the Five-twenty bonds, but did so as to the Ten-forty bonds. And it is a further and very significant fact that every State in the Union, with, perhaps, the exception of Massachusetts, but a different construction on this act. Every State had a public debt. It should in precisely the same position as the national debt. Its bonds had uniformly been paid, principal and interest, in coin, and yet under the law they held that their public faith was compiled with when they paid either principal or interest in legal-tender notes, and this construction was acquiesced in by their creditors. So with corporations and private citizens who had contracted debts which by law and custom, had been previously paid in coin, considered themselves and were released by payment in legal-tenders. Now, by a well-established priociple of the law of contracts, when it is sought to vary the meaning of the words of a contract, by a contemporaneous construction, it must be shown that both parties acquiesced in it and understood and acted upon it in precisely the same sense. Otherwise the words of the contract must govern. When a general rule is laid down, and an exception is made, it implies that there are no other effections. Duties on imported goods and interest on public debts are excepted. The construction drawn from the payment of previous locans in gold is answered by the fact that the act under which this loan was issued expressly doclares that a note shall be lawful money as well as gold, and shall be receivable in payment of a public debt. The argument that a construction was put upon the law by the agent of the United States is answered by the fact that the swan to a minual construction recognized by ooth parties as a part of the contract, but was rather an opinion based upon a supposition of a state of fact, which, when the five years expired, did not actually exist. It is clear that if the bonds are payable when due in legal tenders they are redeemable after five years from the date in same kind of money, in the same mode tende

ote or pay a note. Your Committee have heretofore considered this

of money, in the same mode tendered, will redeem a rote or pay a note.

Your Committee have heretofore considered this question as involving only whether the present United States notes, limited as they are to \$400,000,000 can be applied to the redemption of the bonds. The question now arises, Can the United States, in good faith, avail itself of the depreciation of its notes to issue a greater amount of them than was provided for when the 5-26 bonds were sold, and with them to pay the bonds? What is a United States note? It is a promise by the United States to pay a specified rum on demand. No legal-tender clause applies to this note, it is conceded that the money of the world, gold or silver coin, is the only money that can redeem this note. During the war this was impracticable, and therefore the United States gave to the note-every valuable quality possible. It was made lawful money and a legal-tender for other debis.

But the obligation to pay this note in coin at the earliest moment practicable is a continuous obligation. Our fallure to do it is the standing reproach of our financial system. It is the cause of all the discussion that have arises in regard to our bonds. Until our promise is made good to pay the United States notes in coin or its equivalent on demand, we must suffer the reproach of partial repudiation. This does not consist in silowing our lawful money, or promises to pay on demand, to continue to be less valuable than gold or silver coin. Paymant of the bonds in existing notes would not materially affect the market of the bonds, for the market value of the notes, increased as it would be by the provisions of this bill, would make both notes and bonds approach nearer the standard of gold. The preasn issue of notes is held by the people, and cannot be drawn into the Treasury except by taxation. We have already largely diministed internal taxes, and cannot hope to receive over \$20,000,000 in currency in excess of our expenditures.

[Continued in next edition.]

Another Alleged Poisoning Case.

Mrs. Mary Eliza Hurley made an affidavit before Coroner Lynch, on the 30th of November, charging John Firth with having caused the death of an old lady named Maria Shelton, in September, 1866. She said she saw Firth pour a liquid from a bottle in Mrs. Shelton's tea, and the label on the bottle was marked "Lauda-num." The next day she went to his desk and saw the same bottle, tasted the contents and found that it was laudanum.

Upon this affidavit Coroner Lynch had the body exhumed, and a long investigation followed, when the jury came to the conclusion that the deceased came to her death from natural causes. The prisoner, Firth, was thereupon discharged, the jury deciding that the charge against Firth was made from malicious motives, and deserving of the severest censure. The accused and the husband of the complainant were formerly pariners. On the 26th of August their factory in Hancock street was destroyed by fire, and Hurley was arrested on a charge o arson, Firth appearing as the complainant. the end of a month he was liberated, when he made a charge against Firth of perjury; but as the charge could not be sustained, Firth was discharged. The parties, however, are still in litigation.—N. Y. Herald.

-Five negro men served on a petit jury in Atlanta the other day,

EARTHQUAKE THIS MORNING

It is Felt in Vermont, New York, and Montreal.

Fire at Secretary Seward's Residence.

The European Markets To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Morning Report of Markets.

London, Dec. 18-11-15 A. M. - By advices re-ceived from Chins, tea is reported quiet at Hong Kong and Shanghae. Common Congou firm and active. Consols, 921; U. S. Five-twenties, 72; Illinois Central, 691; Frie Raifroad, 50.
Liverpoot, Dec. 18-11-15 A. M. - Cotton stendy; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and stendy. Provisions quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WARRINGTON, Dec. 18.

Important Order by the President. The President has been so importuned with office-hunters, claim agents, and patent agents, with every conceivable kind of business, from the inventors of a patent mouse-trap to the dignified applicant for a foreign mission or a seat in the Cabinet, that he has been compelled to issue the following order, which requires these matters to be sent hereafter to the several heads of departments:-

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:-It is desired and advised that all communica-tions in writing intended for the Executive Department of the Government, and relating to public business of whatever kind, including suggestions for legislation, claims, contracts, employment, appointments and removals from office, and pardons, be transmitted directly in the first instance to the head of the department to which the care of the subject-matter of the communication properly belongs. This regulation has become necessary for the more convenient, punctual, and regular despatch of the public business.

By order of the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Washington, Dec. 17, 1867. A New Church.

The congregation of the Calvary Baptist Church, destroyed by fire last Sunday, have resclved to rebuild their beautiful church without any material alteration from the original plan. Hon. Amos Kendall is taking a prominent part in the reconstruction of the church. He was one of the largest contributors to its building fund when first erected.

Fire at Mr. Seward's Residence.

At 1 o'clock this morning the residence of Secretary Seward, on 151 street, took fire acoidentally, but was extinguished soon by the firemen. One of the President's private Secretaries, Colonel Morrow, with several other gentlemen who happened to be in the vicinity at the time, kept the fire under with buckets of water until the engines arrived, when the firemen cutlaway a portion of the staircase and soon put the fire out. The honorable Secretary afterwards set out his good things for the firemen and police, and they had a good time generally.

Internal Revenue Decision. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that cotton rags, remnants, waste, etc., are not shoddy within the commercial signification of the term, and should not be taxed. But batting cloths and other fabrics made from such materials are taxable. The tax upon a manufactured article is a lien upon all the property belonging to the manufacturer, whether at or subsequent to the time when it becomes due and payable. There is no lien upon a manufactured article for the tax assessed upon itself, but it may be subject to a lien for taxes due and payable from the manufacturers on account of other goods produced by him.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17 .- The Democratic Legislative caucus adjourned to-night without succeeding in the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator. It was agreed to cast a vote in the joint convention to morrow, so as to prevent an election by the Republicans.

A letter in the Alta Californian from Mariposa county states that the Benton Mill Dam property in Mariposa has been swept away by a flood, and is a total loss. The last portion of the wreck went over the Crown Lead dam, two miles below, on the 10th instant. The work had just been completed, and cost nearly \$30,000.

A telegram from Oregon City, Washington Territory, announces great damage in that section from a storm. The town of Monticello, on Coulitz river, was destroyed. The floods have caused serious damage to the telegraph lines throughout the country.

Flour dull at \$7.50@8. Wheat, \$2.50. Legal-

The Weather at Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 16 .- A heavy northwest snow storm set in yesterday morning, and continued almost the entire day, so that we now have about six inches of snow on the ground, and very good sleighing. Those who are fortunate enough to possess even a dry goods box on runners are out to-day enjoying it, for well they

know it will not stay with us long. The jingle

of bells is quite refreshing, and they are about

as rare here as the jingle of our old-time cur-

rency. The weather is clear and cold.

Soldiers' Fair at Pottsville. POTTSVILLE, Dec. 18.—The Fair of the Army of the Republic, being held at Union Hall, is crowded daily. There is a magnificent display of goods and trophies. General Hartranft was present last night, and met with an enthusiastic reception. He made a speech, and was afterwards screnaded at the residence of Mr. George

The Fair will realize three thousand dollars, which will be distributed to the families of

Earthquake in Vermont and New York. BUBLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 18 .- At 3 o'clock this morning a very distinct shock of earthquake was felt in this city, awakening most of the inhabitants, and lasting thirty seconds. It was felt throughout Vermont and in New York-as far north as Whiteball, and throughout Canada, from Belleville, P. C. to Sackville New Bruns-

MONTABAL, Dec. 18 .- A severe shock of earthquake was felt in this city at 3 o'clock A. M.

Accident on Board the Ville de Paris. New York, Dec. 18 .- A dreadful accident occurred this morning on board the French steamship Ville de Paris. The hawser, while being wound around the windlass, gave way, injuring several of the crew. The injuries to some are feared to be of a fatal character.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Stocks lower Chicago and Rock Island, 98%; Reading, 95%; Canton Company, 48%; Cieveland and Toledo, 103; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 93%; Michigan Central, 112; Michigan Southern, 82%; New York Cettral, 117%; Illinois Central, 133; Cumberiand preserved, 127%; Missouri 68, 98; Hudson River, 122%; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 108%; do. 1864, 104%; do. 1855, 105%; Ten-forties, 100%; Seven-thirties, 104%; Gold, 132%; Money, 6@7 per cent, Exchange, 110% for three day's sught.

12254. Money, e@7 per cent, Exchange, 11012 for three days sight.

NEW Yerk, Dec. 18.—Sotton quiet at 154c. for middlings. Flour dul: 4300 barrels sold—State. \$3 60 621678. Ohlo, \$10521316; Western, \$5 60621460. Southern. \$10 226514760; Callfornia, \$12 22651876. Wheat quiet. Corn dul. Oats firm; Western at 84. Barley advancing. Beef quiet. Pork dull; mess, \$20 78. Lard dull. Whisky duli.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—Stockham vs. Dock. An action of trover, for the recovery of a half raft of timber. Hefore reported. Verdict for defendant, Kollock, Administrator, vs. Kollock. As action on a promissory note and due bills. Verdict for plaintiff, \$485706.

B. L. Hall vs. Henry R. Coggshall. Verdict, by agreement, for plaintiff, \$1062-19.

Daniel Tinamy vs. City of Philadelphia. Verdict, by agreement, for plaintiff, \$100, subject to a reserved point of law concerning the constitutionality of a bounty act.

by agreement, for plaintiff, \$100, subject to a reserved point of law concerning the constitutionality of a bounty act.

Thomas Robertson vs. City of Philadelphia. This was an action to recover damages for injury sustained through the slieged n-gligence of the defendants. The plaintiff is a nurseryman by trade, having his nursery and hot-house at the northwest corner of Twenty-fourth and Coates streets, and the city gas pines were laid in and near these premises. It is alleged that sluce 1858 these pipes have been saddy out of repair, and the defendants, notwithstanding repeated notices of the matter by the plaintiff have persistently neglected to mead and put them in order. In consequence of this condition of the pipes, the gas escaped into the plaintiff's premises killed many valuable plants, and rendered the air in the Rouse noxious, so that at times the plaintiff could not attend properly to his business; whereby the was injured to the extent of \$10,000, which sum he claims in damages. On trial.

Osborn Conrad vs. Marcos Schamberger and Gustavus Schamberger. Verdict, by consent, for defendants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Jadge Cadwalader.—In the case of the United States.

fendants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT - Judge Cadwalader, - In the case of the United States vs. John Hairel, charged with perjury, in swearing faisely in this Court in regard to his liability as ball before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of coulty. before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

The United States vs. Enoch A. Neswanger, In this case the defendant was charged with using an Inspector's brand and plate, and using a counterfet brand and plate, with intent to detraud the Govern-

brand and plate, with intent to defraud the Government.

Revenue Agent Miller testified—That the defendant was, in 1866 and 1867, a Revenue Inspector; and in May, 1867, he was suspended from office.

A letter from the Treasury Department was read, stating that the defendant had been discharged from his office as inspector on the 28th of May, 1867, and another man appointed in his stead.

A number of witnesses were called, who testified that they knew the defendant to have been an Inspector, and to have inspected and marked liquor for Patterson, Cole & Co., No. 53 N. Second street, and for Adams. No. 123 S. Weter street, and several of them testified that they knew him to have inspected and branded so late as August, 1867.

Mr. Mershort testified that he was appointed Inspector of the First District on May 29, and acted as such from June 10, and that the defendant was his prede, essor.

spector of the First District on May 29, and acted as such from June 10, and that the defendant was his predecessor.

Without proving anything further, the case for the United States was closed. The defense offered no evidence. The Court instructed the jury that at no proof had been made of notice to the defendant that he had been suspended from office, their verdict should be one of acquittal. Verdict not guilty.

COURT OF QUARTER SIESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—This morning was taken up in the trial of isaac Lassel and Samuel Braddock upon the charge of conspiracy to cheat and defraud Benjamin D. Johnson, and of making false pretenses in pursuance; and as part of such conspiracy it was saleged that on February 1, 1887, they conspired together for the purpose of defrauding Mr. Johnson of certain bank shares and city bonds, to represent to him that Lassel had obtained a highly valuable patent right for an invention known as "Lassel's Patent Luoricating Oil," and that Braddock had bought this patent right from Lassel for \$10,000, for which a receipt was giveo; and by these representations to induce him to buy part of the right. And they did make these representations to Mr. Johnson, and produced a receipt for \$10,000, for which a receipt was giveo; and by these representations to induce him to buy part of the right. And they did make these representations to Mr. Johnson, and produced a receipt for \$10,000 from Lassel to Braddock, given for this patent, and also certain certificates of the great value of the patent; and did induce Mr. Johnson to buy.

These representations were all false, the patent being utterly worthless the receipt was false, and given just for this fraudulent purpose, and the certificates of the value of the patent were false and fraudulently obtained; and the whole transaction was corrupt and unlawful.

Bamuel draddock was on trial alone. On trial, COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Ji dge Brewster.—This morning's seasion was taken up in the trial of the case of the Commonwealth vs. Percham.

ster.—This morning's session was taken up in the trial of the case of the Commonwealth vs. Percham, opon a charge of seduction, in which the jury ren-dered a verdict of guilty.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1867. The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government loans were a fraction higher. 100; was bid for 10-40s; 1114 for 6s of 1881; 1042 for June and July 7:30s; 1082 for '62 5-20; 1042 for '64 5-20s; 1054 for '65 5-20s; and 1072 for July '65 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 981, and old do. at 95.

Hailroad shares were the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 492@495, no change; Reading at 474@474, a slight advance; Philadelphia and Erie at 28, a decline of Lehigh Vailey at 514, an advance of 4; North Pennsylvania as 33, an advance of 4; and Camden and Amboy at 1264, no change. for Lutile Schuylkill; 571 for Minehill; 231 for Catawissa preferred; and 422 for Northern Cen-

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Hestonville sold at 11j, no change 73j was bid for Second and Third; 18j for Thir teenth and Fifteenth; 25; for Spruce and Pine; 44; for Chesnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; and 26; for Girard College. Bank shares were in good demand for invest-

ment at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics sold at 130@1311, an advance of 1. 103 was bid for Seventh National; 110 for Kensington: 55 for Girard; 29 for Manufacturers'; 70} for City; and 611 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little move-Lehigh Navigation sold at 304, an ad-

vance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$. 12\frac{1}{2}\$ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10\frac{1}{2}\$ A. M., 133\frac{1}{2}\$; 11 A. M., 133\frac{1}{2}\$; 12 M., 133\frac{1}{2}\$; 1. P. M., 133\frac{1}{2}\$. -The N. Y. Tribune this morning says:-

The N. Y. Tribune this morning says:—
"Money is abundant at 6 per cent, on call, and more is offered at this rate than can be used. Commercial bills are more salable, and there are many names which could be placed at 7 per cent. Paper not well known can only ne used at bigh rates. The approaching quarterly statement of the banks, and the demants growing out of the settlement of the year's business, will probably be met without disturbing the market. The sluggish movement of cotion, and the carly return of capital from the West. leaves the hasks much stronger than was anticipated before the marketing of the crops commenced. The banks, after three months of active business, show an increase in their surplus of reserve of \$1,500,000."

-The N. Y. Times this morning says :-

"The N. Y. Times this morning says:—
"The House of Representatives of the United States have refused, by the emphatic vote of 53 to 55, to even analend the rules for the purpose of considering the very qualified proposition of Mr. Butler to pay the principal of any part of the funded debt of the United States in paper. On a square vote it is doubtful whether **ensembers, in a full House of 187 members, could have been brought to vote for such a proposition. It is also worthy of remark that the repudiating feature of Mr. Butler's cantionally were defined as the season of the state of

by a mere technical construction of an act, passed when gold was only worth I or 2 per cent. premium; and which expressly provided and piedged the means in gold to pay the interest and extinguish the principal of the loan. All the subsequent loan acts of Congress recognize the authority to pay the principal of the load of the United States from the foundation of the Government to the present time, bear the written piedge on their face of the reimbymement of the principal in coin, for the sufficient reason that no other tender has ever been contemplated, and no other tender ever made is payment of principal when the pay before maturity."

—The New York Herald this marning saws.

The New York Herald this morning says.—

"The fact that the Senate Finance Committee have declared themselves unanimously in favor of the House bill suspending the furtuer contraction of the currency, may be accepted as sufficient to insure its passage, and in this light it was regarded on the Stock faxchange and among the banking and mercantile community yesterday afternoon. The result was a buoyant market for securifies of all kinds, and Erie in particular among the railway shares, a special cause for the strength of the latter being the proposed arrangement by which the three trunk lines will be enabled to economize their current extenditures and consolidate their carnings to their mutual advantage. The large earnings of the railway during the year, the aggregate being considerably in excess of those of last year, notwithstanding the depression in trade, have inspired confidence in the growing value of railroad property, and hence speculation, although quiet, has been mainly in favor of a rise for some morths past, and the indications are now favorable to higher prices. The bears admit there is a probability of a rise; but argue that stocks will be a good sale at the advance, and they are biding their time accordingly. Meanwhile the knowledge that there will be no further curtailment of the volume of legal tender notes is restoring confidence in values all over the country, and Wails street will be the first to feel the bonefit of the change for the better.

"There is increasing ease to note in the money market, the supply from the banks to the leading dealers in Government securities and other first class houses being in excess of the demand, at aix per cent., although seven per cent. Is the rate generally asked for loans on miscellaneous collaterals. There is a perceptible falling off in the inquiry for discounts, and both at the banks and on the street first-class commercial paper passes with a moderate degree of freedom. In the open market it is quoted at 7½@8½ per cent., and the second grade, consisting -The New York Herald this morning sayse-

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

105. Gold, 133\$@134.

—Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 133\$@133\$; U. S. 6s, 1881, 111\$@111\$; U. S. 6-20s, 1862, 108\$@108\$; do., 1864, 104\$@104\$; do., 1865, 105\$@105\$; do. July, 1865, 107\$@108\$; do. July, 1867, 107\$@108\$; do. July, 1867, 107\$@108\$; U. S. 7-30s, 2d series, 104\$@104\$; 3d series, 104\$@104\$; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 110-40; May, 1865, 117\$; August, 1865, 116\$; September, 1865, 116\$; October, 1865, 116\$.

—Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South

tember, 1865, 115‡; October, 1865, 115‡.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brotner, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.;—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111‡ @111‡; do. 1862, 1081@108‡; do., 1864, 104‡@104‡; do., 1865, 105@1051; do., 1865, new, 107½@108; do. 5s, 10-40s, 1004@1001; do. 7.80s, June, 1044@104‡; do., July, 1044@104‡; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40; do., August, 1865, 117@117‡; do., August, 1865, 116‡@116‡; do., September, 1855, 115‡@115‡; do., October, 1865, 115‡@115‡. Gold, 133‡@134. 1865, 1151@1151. Gold, 1331@134. Silver, 128@1294.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18 .- There is no spirit in the Flour Market, the demand being entirely from the home consumers, who operate with extreme caution, only purchasing to supply present necessities. Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$7.50@\$8.25 for superfine; \$8.50@9.25 for extras; \$10 75@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family; 89 75@10-75 for Northwestern do. do.; and \$1275@14 for fancy brands, according. to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$8 50@8-75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The stock of Wheat is light, and the demand for prime is steady at former rates. Sales of for prime is steady at former rates. Sales of 2500 bushels good and prime Southern and Pennsylvania red at \$2.50@2.55. Rye is steady, with sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1.75. Corn is held firmly at the advance recorded yesterday; sales of old yellow at \$1.42; new do. at \$1.05@1.20; and new Western mixed at \$1.25@1.33. Oats are more active; sales of 10.000 bushels Pennsylvania at 75c.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is held at \$7@7.75 \(\frac{7}{2} \) 64 lbs.

Timothy ranges from \(\frac{32}{2} \) 60@2 65. Flaxseed sells at \$2.45.

Bark is steady at \$56 % ton for No. 1 Quereitron. Whisky-Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIADECEMBER 18. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELES-CLEARED THIS MORNING, Schr Nellie Star, Poland, Trinidad, S. Morris Waln &

Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, Sagua La Grand, Madeira & Cabada. Schr J. L. Leach, Endicott, 12 days from St. Mary's, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.

SAILED.

The City Ice Boat, Schellenger, went down the river early this morning, taking in tow brig Eolas, for Hamburg, and schr Pickwick, for Odessa, Russia.

Hamburg, and schr Pickwick, for Odessa, Russia.

MEMORANDA.

Steamschip Star of the Union, Cooksey, hence for New Orleaus, salted from Havana yesterday.

Barque Irma Cummings, for Philadelphia, salted from Calbarien Sthutt.

Brig Rebecca Sheppard, hence, was discharging at Liverpool 16th inst.

Schra E. W. Pratt, Hendrick, hence for Boston, and A. H. Leaming, Brown, hence for Norwalk, at New York yesterday.

Schra Minnesota, Phinney, from Newport for Philadelphia, and E. Baxter, Jerome, from New Haven for do., at New York yesterday.

Schra S. T. Wines Huise, and Black Diamond, Toung, both for Philadelphia, salted from Newport 18th inst. Schr A. M. Flanagan, Collins, hence for Boston, remained at Newport 16th inst.

Schr Dauntiess. Coombs, hence for New York, at Mayagues 1st inst.

Schr C. E. Lecke, Huntley, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bediord 15th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Arrived, steamship Ville de
Paris, Surmont, from Brest,
Steamship Gulf City, Stewart, from Galveston,
Ship New World, Champion, from London.

Ship New World, Champion, from London.

Fortress Monros, Dec. 16—The United States steamer De Sots, which arrived here on the 18th Inst., has been ordered to the Gosport Navy Yard for repairs, and will go up to morrow morning for that purpose. Her keel was considerably damaged during the earthquake at St. Thomas.

The steamants Virginia, which runs between New York and City Point, which passing up the Roads yesterday, broke one of her force sumps, and anchored off Grancy Island and repaired. She proceeded up the river this afternoon, Vernon, which put into Norfolk The steamer Mounty ternon, which put into Norfolk at the Atlantic from Works.

at the Atlantic from Works.

The steamer James A. Geary, from Wilmington, North Carolina, for Baltimore, which put in abort of coal to Norfolk yesterday, sailed this morning for her destination.

The steamer Admiral, from York river for Baltithe teamer Admiral, from York river for Baltithese them. destination.

The steamer Admiral, from York river for Haltimore, which went ashore on York Spit on Friday last, was gotten off safety, and proceeded on her voyage on Haturday.

Salted-Brig Georgia Holt, from Charleston, with lumber for Haltimore.;